Tests failed

1. **Character encoding**

Checks that the encoding of the page is correct and correctly defined.

Related best practices: [CHARACTER_ENCODING_SUPPORT] Ensure that content is encoded using a character encoding that is known to be supported by the device. [CHARACTER_ENCODING_USE] Indicate in the response the character encoding being used.

- ### The HTTP Content-Type header specifies a character encoding other than UTF-8

  The checked page uses a character encoding other than utf-8. Given the number of character encodings used across the world, sending UTF-8 encoded content to browsers that requests it increases significantly the chances of properly displaying a page.

  See how to Set the charset information in Apache and learn more about Unicode and UTF-8.

  Resource http://www.ecollab.eu/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch/

- ### The character encoding is specified in more than one way, and not all values are the same

  Inconsistent declaration of character encodings leave browsers in complete incertitude as to which encoding to use to render the page.

  This is usually the sign that the character encoding set in the server configuration is not in sync with the character encoding declared in the document. Learn more about declaration of character encoding.

2. Valid content

Checks that the markup, the images, the CSS style sheets are syntactically correct and delivered with the appropriate content type.

Related best practices:
[CONTENT_FORMAT_SUPPORT] Send content in a format that is known to be supported by the device.
[VALID_MARKUP] Create documents that validate to published formal grammars.

- ### The document does not validate against XHTML Basic 1.1 or MP 1.2.

  The document uses elements or structures that are not allowed in the XHTML Basic 1.1 specification, and thus are likely to be problematic for mobile browsers.

  Check the page with the W3C Markup Validator

  Line 6, Column 110 in http://www.ecollab.eu/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch — The element type "meta" must be terminated by the matching end-tag "</meta>".

- ### The embedded image or object is not of type image/gif or image/jpeg (image/png)

  The document contains images that are not in GIF or JPEG format, or are not correctly served by the Web server. Images in formats other than GIF or JPEG may not work on some mobile browsers.

  - Convert with an image editor the said images either to GIF or to JPEG, depending on the type of images;
  - Either update the links to these new versions, or use Content Negotiation to have both versions available and served depending on the browser capabilities.

  Resource http://www.ecollab.eu/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch/logo.png

- ### The document is not served as "application/xhtml+xml"

  The recommended media type for serving XHTML is `application/xhtml+xml`. More browsers are likely to support that media type, and optimize the rendering for it.

  See how to properly configure server mime types and the XHTML Media Types - Second Edition W3C note.

  Resource under test — served as text/html

- ### The document uses an XHTML doctype that is not a well-known mobile-friendly doctype (-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd)

  The document uses a doctype that is not recognized as a well-known XHTML mobile flavor. Switching to such a doctype may help finding problems with the markup of the page when using validating tools (such a the W3C Markup Validator).

  Pick a well-known XHTML mobile doctype.

3. Image size

Checks that the size of images is defined in the markup to avoid confusing reflows while rendering the page.

Related best practices: [IMAGES_RESIZING] Resize images at the server, if they have an intrinsic size. [IMAGES_SPECIFY_SIZE] Specify the size of images in markup, if they have an intrinsic size.

- ### Either the height or width attribute is missing

  When the `width` and `height` attributes are not specified on an image, browsers need to reflow the page when the image has finished loading, which may disrupt the user experience.

  Add `width` and `height` attributes matching the actual dimensions of the image.

  ```
  … <img alt="eStudy2Go" src="/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch/logo.png"/>
  ```

4. Minimize

Counts the amount of "useless" content in the markup (whitespaces and comments) that could be removed to reduce the size of the page.

Related best practice: [MINIMIZE] Use terse, efficient markup.

- ### More than 25% of the page characters are extraneous (whitespaces or comments)

  Given the limitations of mobile networks, sending extraneous whitespaces and comments make pages slower and more costly to load.

  Remove useless whitespaces and comments by adding a cleaning step in the publication process (e.g. through tidy).

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Tests passed with warnings

Some of the following tests raised one or more warnings.
You may want to consider if these warnings can help improve the page even further.

1. **Main document retrieval**

Checks the retrieval of the page under test.

Test definition:
This test ensures the resource to check exists indeed and may be retrieved. When the test fails, the checker stops and none of the actual mobileOK tests are applied.
See [HTTP Response] in the W3C mobileOK Basic Tests 1.0 document.

- **An HTTP response header that matches the meta http-equiv element exists but their values differ**

The value of an HTTP response header conflicts with the value of the matching meta http-equiv element defined in the content of the page.

Resource under test — HTTP header content-type

Resource under test — HTTP header expires

2. HTTP Caching

Detects lack of caching information and possible improvements that could be worth considering for a faster rendering of the page.

Related best practice: [CACHING] Provide caching information in HTTP responses.

- ### "Cache-Control" HTTP header is present and contains value "no-cache", or contains value "max-age=0"

  `no-cache` (or `max-age=0`) prevents browsers from caching the content, and thus requires them to get it through the network every time.

  If the resource needs to be revalidated each time it is queried, consider using the `Last-Modified` and/or `ETag` HTTP headers to limit the complete retrieval of the resource to the cases where the resource has changed. See Mark Nottingham's tutorial on caching to learn more about these techniques.

- ### The "Pragma" header contains the value "no-cache"

  The `no-cache` value in the `Pragma` HTTP directive prevents browsers from caching the content, and thus requires them to get it through the network every time.

  If the resource needs to be revalidated each time it is queried by users, consider using the `Last-Modified` and/or `ETag` HTTP headers to limit the complete retrieval of the resource to the cases where the resource has changed. See Mark Nottingham's tutorial on caching to learn more about these techniques.

- ### The "Expires" header contains a date in the past

  An `Expires` date set in the past prevents browsers from caching the content, and thus requires them to get it through the network every time.

  If the resource needs to be revalidated each time it is queried by users, consider using the `Last-Modified` and/or `ETag` HTTP headers to limit the complete retrieval of the resource to the cases where the resource has changed. See Mark Nottingham's tutorial on caching to learn more about these techniques.

- ### A cache related header or a meta http-equiv value contains an invalid value

  An unknown value in a caching directive may be the result of a typo, and could prevent browsers from properly handling the caching information.

  Resource under test — Invalid value post-check

  Resource under test — Invalid value pre-check

3. Use of the "inputmode" attribute

Checks the use of the `inputmode` attribute in `input` and `textarea` fields.

Related best practice: [DEFAULT_INPUT_MODE] Specify a default text entry mode, language and/or input format, if the device is known to support it.

- ### The inputmode attribute of this textarea element is invalid.

  If the expected text entry uses a well-defined subset of characters (e.g. numbers), identifying that set using the `inputmode` attribute of the `input`element can help mobile browsers uses the most adapted input mode on the device (e.g. numeric keyboard vs alphabetic).

  Add an `inputmode` attribute to the `input` element, with one of the well-known `inputmode` values.

```
… <input accesskey="l" id="username" name="username" tabindex="1"
type="text"/>
… <input accesskey="p" id="password" name="password" tabindex="2"
type="password"/>
```

4. Objects and Scripts

Alerts on the use of scripting and on erroneous definitions of objects.

Related best practice: [OBJECTS_OR_SCRIPT] Do not rely on embedded objects or script.

- ### The document uses scripting

  Scripting can be used, but shouldn't be relied upon, since many mobile devices do not support or hardly support scripting. The page should still be usable when scripting is not enabled.

  Use scripting to enhance your page, but *degrade gracefully* when scripting is not supported.

```
… <script src="/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch/js/utils.js"
type="text/javascript"/>
… <script src="/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch/js/display.js"
type="text/javascript"/>
… <script src="/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch/js/footer/footer.js"
type="text/javascript"/>
```

5. **Use of style sheets**

Checks that styles are used in lieu of elements that impact the layout of the page, and that styles are correctly defined.

Related best practice: [STYLE_SHEETS_USE] Use style sheets to control layout and presentation, unless the device is known not to support them.

- **The style attribute is used**

  The `style` attribute is *deprecated* in XHTML Basic 1.1. As a generic rule, content and layout should be separated, and styles defined in an appropriate embedded or external CSS style sheet. This also favors re-use and caching of the different styles.

  ```
  … <div style="margin-top: 5px; text-align: center;"><!-- ...skipped by
  mobileOK checker... ---></div>
  ```

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Links review

Some of the links on the page point to resources that may not work adequately on a mobile device:

- Links to resources of which the declared character encoding is not UTF-8:
  - http://wiki.mni.fh-giessen.de/index.php?title=EStudy-Policy&printable=yes — served without a declared encoding
  - http://wiki.mni.fh-giessen.de/index.php/Spezial:Alle_Seiten — served without a declared encoding
  - http://www.ecollab.eu/pro-mitglieder/estudytouch/index/info — character encoding iso-8859-1
  - http://www.ecollab.eu/pro-mitglieder/login.php?noniphone=42 — character encoding utf8_unicode_ci

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